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State Water Resources Control Board (Agency ID: SWRCB)	<ol> <li>Projects that include the development of a Hydrologic Model that will predict unimpaired flows in streams throughout California. The initial focus should be on the Russian River and its tributaries. The model should be capable of adding impairments (water diversions and use, instream flow requirements etc. for the determination if there is water available for appropriation.</li> <li>Projects that include the development of a geographic information system (GIS) that identifies the location of dams and reservoirs on topographic maps. The layers should include all known water diversions, locations of sensitive fish and wildlife habitat. A layer should provide the location of sensitive fish and wildlife habitat. A layer should provide the location of stream reaches that have water right permit of license minimum instream flow requirements. Layers should also identify the location of fully appropriated streams, and designated wild and scenic rivers.</li> </ol>
Regional Water Quality	REGIONAL WATER BOARD 5
Control Board 5 (Agency	
ID: RWQCB 5)	REGION-WIDE/CROSS-WATERSHED PRIORITIES
	1. Projects that result in measurable reduction of the discharge of pesticides from agricultural lands in the Central Valley. Particular emphasis will be placed on the control of pesticides known to impair or potentially impair surface waters. Preference will be given to projects that implement: (1) a TMDL under development or adopted by the Regional Board; (2) the Irrigated Lands Waiver program; or (3) the Bay Protection Toxic Hot Spot Cleanup Plan.
	2. Projects, such as stream restoration, livestock management, and watershed management that protect, improve or restore the natural functioning condition of stream channels, including addressing healthy aquatic and riparian habitat, erosion, and elevated temperatures.
	3. Projects that result in measurable reductions of methylmercury, pesticides, oxygen demanding substances and its precursors, and/or pathogens from urban stormwater discharges. Projects may include outreach and education campaigns.
	4. Projects in the western Sierra (source watersheds for California) that assess water quality impacts (bacteria,

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	sediment, and nutrients) from various uses, such as grazing, onsite disposal systems, recreational use, and forest management, and develop and implement Management Practices to address these impacts.  5. Water quality monitoring and assessment projects, including the development and implementation of management practices to address any water quality impairments identified in the monitoring, in compliance with the Central Valley Irrigated Lands Waiver. Projects must address the widespread implementation that is needed to fully comply with the Waiver and water quality objectives.
	TARGETED PRIORITIES
	(Watersheds are listed from South to North)
	TULARE LAKE WATERSHED
	6. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of tailwater recovery systems or other surface agricultural return flow control or reduction projects that produce measurable reduction of sediment, salt, boron, pesticides, nutrients, algae, and/or oxygen demanding substances in the Tulare Lake Watershed. Surface agricultural return flows are returns from water applied to irrigated land, including, but is not limited to, land planted to row, field, and tree crops as well as commercial nurseries, nursery stock production, and managed wetlands.
	<ul> <li>7. Monitoring, assessment, and research projects that:</li> <li>a. Increase our understanding of present groundwater conditions and track trends related to salinity including salt storage which is occurring in the Tulare Lake Watershed from salts which are imported from biosolids, ash, green waste, fodder, and grains and exported through food sources (both for human and animal consumption.)</li> <li>b. Increase our understanding of currently listed 303(d) waterbodies within the Tulare Lake Watershed.</li> </ul>
	8. Projects which support capacity to establish and implement locally directed watershed management programs: i.e. programs which include watershed assessments, development of watershed management plans, establish watershed data management capacity, implementation of watershed management plans, community watershed education, and watershed monitoring within the Tulare Lake Watershed.

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	<ol> <li>Projects in the Tulare Lake Watershed that improve integrated management of irrigated agriculture including the mapping of all discharge lines into natural waterways.</li> <li>Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of physical control structures and/or implementation and assessment of the efficacy of management practices at confined animal or food processing facilities that produce measurable salt and/or nutrient reduction to groundwater and surface water in the Tulare Lake Watershed.</li> <li>Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of physical control structures and/or implementation and assessment of the efficacy of management practices that reduce groundwater contamination from salt,</li> </ol>
	pesticides, selenium, and/or nutrients the Tulare Lake Watershed.  SAN JOAQUIN RIVER WATERSHED  12. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of physical control structures and/or implementation and assessment of the efficacy of management practices at confined animal or food processing facilities that produce measurable salt and/or nutrient reduction to groundwater and surface water in the San Joaquin River Watershed.
	<ul> <li>13. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of physical control structures and/or implementation and assessment of the efficacy of management practices that reduce groundwater contamination from salt, pesticides, selenium, and/or nutrients in the San Joaquin River watershed.</li> <li>14. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of tailwater recovery systems or other surface agricultural return flow control or reduction projects that produce measurable reduction of sediment, salt, boron, pesticides, nutrients, algae, and/or oxygen demanding substances in the San Joaquin River. Surface agricultural return flows are returns from water applied to irrigated land, including, but is not limited to, land planted to row, field and tree crops as well as commercial nurseries, nursery stock production, managed wetlands, and rice production.</li> <li>15. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of selenium removal or other infrastructure that results in measurable reduction of selenium in the San Joaquin River.</li> <li>16. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of infrastructure and/or use and assessment of the</li> </ul>

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Doard 3	efficacy of management practices that results in the measurable reduction of stormwater runoff of sediment and pesticides in the San Joaquin River.  17. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of infrastructure and/or use and assessment of the efficacy of management practices that results in the measurable reduction of pathogens, including bacteria, in the San Joaquin River.  18. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of physical or organizational infrastructure that results in measurable real-time management (changes in timing of discharge such that salinity water quality objectives are attained) of flow and salt discharges in the San Joaquin River.
	<ul> <li>19. Monitoring, assessment, and research projects that: <ul> <li>a. Increase our understanding of the surface and groundwater interactions in the San Joaquin River Basin;</li> <li>b. Assess the changes in San Joaquin River water quality attributable to existing agricultural return flow wetland treatment systems (e.g. flow-through wetland / settling basins);</li> <li>c. Increase our understanding of the linkage between existing or proposed management practices that affect algae growth and loading in the San Joaquin River to primary biological production in the Delta and dissolved oxygen in the Deep Water Ship Channel; or</li> <li>d. Increase our understanding of the causes of unknown toxicity in the San Joaquin River Basin.</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. Projects which support capacity to establish and implement locally directed watershed management programs: i.e. programs which include watershed assessments, development of watershed management plans, establish watershed data management capacity, implementation of watershed management plans, community watershed education, and watershed monitoring within the San Joaquin River Watershed.</li> </ul>
	SACRAMENTO RIVER WATERSHED INCLUDING THE DELTA 21. Projects that reduce mercury and/or methylmercury loading in the Sacramento River watershed and the Delta. Total mercury control projects should address the movement of sediment from areas with elevated levels of mercury or remove total mercury from aquatic systems. Methylmercury control projects should develop and implement measures that control the generation of methymercury, particularly in the design and management of wetlands.

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	<ul> <li>22. Projects in the Sacramento River watershed, including the Delta, which increase the amount of wetlands that are designed and managed to maximize beneficial uses while minimizing detrimental effects. At a minimum, methylmercury generation must be addressed as a detrimental effect.</li> <li>23. Projects in the Delta that assess water quality impacts (including drinking water impacts) from dredging activities, marina operations, recreational boating, and/or other recreational uses, and develop and/or implement measures to protect these waters.</li> <li>24. Projects in the Delta that assess the effects of contaminants on aquatic species and develops and implements management projects, including demonstration projects.</li> <li>25. Projects that assess and address groundwater impacts due to nitrates from confined animal or onsite disposal systems within the Sacramento River watershed.</li> <li>26. Projects that create, sustain, and/or increase local capacity to plan and implement the targeted projects including projects that provide technical and financial capacity, such as re-granting programs, to newer or smaller stakeholders so that they will eventually be able to plan and implement targeted projects.</li> <li>27. Assessment and remediation projects in the Sacramento River watershed that address the impacts of historic mining operations that cause or contribute to water quality or beneficial use impairments. Projects must address liability and completely absolve the State.</li> </ul>

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Department of Health	1. Priorities are identified in Appendix A of the Department of Health Services (DHS) Proposition 50 Water
Services (Agency ID: DHS)	Security, clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Section 79500 et seq.) which is
	available at the following website: <a href="http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/Prop50/pdfs/CriteriaforChapters3and4-">http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/Prop50/pdfs/CriteriaforChapters3and4-</a>
	FINAL.pdf. Projects that fit categories A-G are identified as priorities.
Resources Agency (Agency	1. Projects that will develop, identify, and use appropriate new indicators or identify and use existing indicators
ID: Resources Agency)	for assessments and monitoring of watershed health.
Department of Fish and	Not Applicable
Game (Agency ID: DFG)	
Department of Parks and	The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Watersheds listed below are representative of each ecoregion's
Recreation (Agency ID: DPR)	special physical and biological characteristics. DPR's priorities include watershed assessment, management,
DIK)	planning, implementation, and improvement in watersheds that exhibit high quality characteristics where DPR has
	ownership and management responsibility. There are many additional DPR watersheds that exhibit high quality
	characteristics and are also worthy of support.
	Diagon mater. All amplicants arranging to do amplicate on State Donk System lands anyet mentagravith DDD and
	Please note: All applicants proposing to do projects on State Park System lands must partner with DPR and
	provide State Water Resources Control Board with a letter (or official communication) from DPR acknowledging
	the partnership and endorsing the proposed project. Contact Syd Brown, Natural Resources Division, California
	Department of Parks and Recreation at <a href="mailto:sbrow@parks.ca.gov">sbrow@parks.ca.gov</a> or 916-653-9930 for specifics.
	DPR Representative Watersheds
	1. <b>Burney Creek watershed</b> , McArthur Burney Falls Memorial State Park (SP), flows into Pit River, connects
	with Lassen National Forest.
	2. Tule River watershed, Ahjumawi Lava Springs SP, connects with Lassen National Forest.
	3. <b>Jamison, Eureka and Bear Creeks watersheds</b> (Eureka and Bear Creeks are tributary to lower Jamison
	Creek, which flows into Middle Fork, Feather River), Plumas-Eureka SP, connect with Plumas National
	Forest. (Plumas County)
	4. <b>Lower South Yuba River watersheds</b> (Kentucky Ravine, Rush Creek, Spring Creek, Little Shady Creek,
	7. Lower South Luba Kiver water sheus (Kentucky Kavine, Kush Cleek, Spring Cleek, Little Shauy Cleek,

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	<ul> <li>Meyers Ravine and Humbug Creek all tributaries to South Yuba River. Park units= Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park (SHP) and South Yuba River SP, connects with Tahoe National Forest and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) South Yuba Recreational Lands. (designated State Wild and Scenic River, federal Wild and Scenic eligible) Nevada County.</li> <li>5. Upper San Joaquin River watershed, Millerton Lake State Recreation Area (SRA), connects with Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Sierra National Forest lands.</li> <li>6. Orestimba Creek watershed and upper tributaries, Henry W. Coe State Park (SP) (east). Drains to San Joaquin Valley and San Joaquin River downstream of Great Valley Grasslands SP.</li> <li>7. Salt Slough watershed, flows to San Joaquin River, Great Valley Grasslands SP. Connects with San Luis National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Department of Fish and Game (DFG) North Grasslands Wildlife Area (WA), and Los Banos WA.</li> <li>8. Big Trees Creek, Beaver Creek, watersheds tributaries to North Fork, Stanislaus River, Calaveras Big Trees SP, connects with Stanislaus National Forest.</li> <li>9. Castle Creek watershed, Castle Crags SP, (connects with Shasta Trinity National Forest lands).</li> </ul>

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State Coastal Conservancy (Agency ID: SCC)	Not Applicable
Ocean Protection Council (Agency ID: OPC)	Not Applicable
Department of Water Resources (Agency ID: DWR)	<ol> <li>General Priorities</li> <li>Improved coordination of land use planning and water management through applying watershed management strategies within Integrated Regional Water Management planning and implementation efforts.</li> <li>Improve water supply reliability through conjunctive use programs and integration of flood management with water supply management.</li> <li>Improved ecological function of floodplains and stream corridors.</li> <li>Assist newly formed (within last 5 years) Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) with capacity building for restoration, stewardship, and water management, e.g. NRCD</li> </ol>
	<ul> <li>WATERSHED SPECIFIC PRIORITIES</li> <li>5. Projects that include operations and maintenance for multiple years for the following stream gauging stations: <ul> <li>a. 11345500 South Fork Pit River near Likely</li> <li>b. 11376550 Battle Creek below Coleman Fish Hatchery, near Cottonwood</li> <li>c. 11189500 South Fork Kern River near Onyx</li> <li>d. 11274630 Del Puerto Creek near Patterson</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Plan and implement salmonid fish passage improvements including improved riparian habitat in the following rivers/streams: <ul> <li>a. Calaveras River mainstem below New Hogan Dam to the Delta.</li> <li>b. Yuba River, spawning and rearing habitat below Englebright Dam, passage improvement at Daguerre Point Dam, screens for diversions.</li> <li>c. Lower Butte Creek passage improvements and screens for diversions.</li> <li>d. Stanislaus River gravel mining pit restoration and isolation from floodplain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	7. Implement restoration actions identified by the San Joaquin River Restoration Program on the San Joaquin River.
	8. Provide water supply and quality planning and assessment assistance to foothill communities in the lower San Joaquin Valley.
	9. Improve stewardship group planning capacity in the Sacramento R and San Joaquin R lower watersheds (valley floor).
	10. Support or establish regional technical assistance and stewardship group coordination in the Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, Tulare basin, and Southern California from Santa Monica Bay to the Mexican border.
	11. Support stewardship coordination in the lower Tuolumne R watershed,
	12. Implement restoration actions in the Feather River watershed

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California Bay Delta	CALFED Bay Delta Program Elements
Authority (Agency ID: CALFED)	A focused and clearly made connection in your project between the Watershed Program priorities and one or more other Program Elements is likely to be more persuasive than a more general sweeping attempt to connect all the Elements in one project.
	Water Management Program Summary
	Objectives and priorities for the next 3-5 years
	1. Water Management overall objectives:
	<ul> <li>Maximize the use of existing available water supplies through conservation, water recycling, transfers and water quality improvements.</li> </ul>
	b. Increase the flexibility of water systems at the state, federal and local level through improvements in conveyance, storage and water project operations.
	<ul> <li>Develop groundwater and surface water storage projects to boost flexibility and provide additional supplies for agriculture, urban and environmental use.</li> </ul>
	2. Water Use Efficiency Element
	Water Use Efficiency Element objectives are to:
	a. Reduce water demand through conservation of presently used supplies.
	b. Improve water quality by altering volume, concentration, timing and location of irrigation and wastewater return flows.
	c. Improve ecosystem health by increasing in-stream flows where necessary to achieve targeted benefits.
	Water Use Efficiency Element priorities are to:
	d. Credibly estimate past and expected performance (costs and benefits) of water conservation and
	recycling activities in California.
	e. Develop volumetric (e.g. acre-feet of water conserved) targets for agricultural and urban conservation and recycling, divided into contributions toward water supply ("real water conservation"), in-stream

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	flows, and improved water quality.
	f. Make progress to achieve the Agriculture Water Use Efficiency quantifiable objectives for the 21 designated regions.
	Specific geographic areas of near term focus include:
	g. Twenty-one regions designated in Appendix A of the Program Plan available at the following website: ( <a href="http://calwater.ca.gov/Archives/WaterUseEfficiency/WaterUseEfficiencyQuantifiableObjectives.shtml">http://calwater.ca.gov/Archives/WaterUseEfficiency/WaterUseEfficiencyQuantifiableObjectives.shtml</a> )
	3. <u>Drinking Water Quality Element</u>
	Drinking Water priorities for watershed projects are to:
	<ul> <li>a. Advance understanding of how watersheds connect to both local and statewide drinking water supplies. Projects that advance efforts to develop and implement regional drinking water quality management plans are particularly important. Watershed groups are encouraged to work with both local water utilities and with the CALFED program to develop plans that identify the status of existing water quality and the water quality goals within the region, identify connections to other regions, and develop strategies for water quality improvement or maintenance. These plans can be incorporated into integrated regional water management plans or built upon existing resource management plans.</li> <li>b. Support efforts to understand how source improvement actions interact with water management actions, and improved treatment to improve drinking water quality at the tap.</li> <li>c. Educate stakeholders and the public on the connections between watersheds and drinking water supplies.</li> </ul>
	d. Reduce stormwater runoff through projects that protect or restore natural hydrology.  e. Reduce pollutant loadings from sources that may contribute drinking water pollutants of concern including animal grazing, animal feeding operations, irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and urban areas. (Reduce loadings of pollutants that have the greatest impact on drinking water supplies. (Pollutants identified as being of most drinking water quality concern in the Delta are organic carbon, bromide, salinity, nutrients, turbidity, taste and odor producing compounds, and pathogens. Other

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	pollutants such as arsenic, perchlorate, and herbicides are of local or regional concern.)
	Specific geographic areas of near term focus include:  f. Delta islands g. Delta tributaries below the major dams h. San Joaquin Valley i. Sacramento Valley j. Watersheds that directly affect State or federal water project canals or reservoirs
	Proximity to drinking water intakes or groundwater recharge areas for drinking water wells is an important consideration.
	<ul> <li>4. Conveyance Element Conveyance Element objectives are to: <ul> <li>a. Modify the existing conveyance system for water supply, water quality, flood protection and ecosystem benefits.</li> <li>b. Improve pumping operations of the State Water Project to increase reliability and enhance fish protection.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Near term priorities are:</li> <li>c. Construct permanent operable barriers and increase the maximum SWP export capacity to 8,500 cubic feet per second (South Delta Improvements Program).</li> <li>d. Construct the Delta Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie.</li> <li>e. Complete the Delta Cross Channel and the Through Delta Facility studies.</li> <li>f. Complete the studies on South Delta Hydrodynamics, Water Quality, and Fish.</li> <li>g. Complete the studies on Delta Smelt and Fish Facilities.</li> <li>h. Continue south Delta fish facilities improvements.</li> </ul>

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	i. Implement north Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Improvements.
	j. Implement lower San Joaquin River Flood Protections Improvements.
	j. P
	5. Storage Element
	Storage Element objectives are to:
	a. Provide financial and technical assistance to implement 1/2 million to 1 million acre-feet of new,
	locally managed groundwater storage
	b. Pursue specific opportunities for new off-stream storage sites and expansion of existing on-stream
	storage sites as identified in the Record of Decision
	Storage Element priorities include:
	c. Groundwater conjunctive management projects that will contribute to an accumulated capacity of 500
	Thousand Acre Feet to 1 Million Acre Feet.
	d. Increase water supply reliability statewide through planned, coordinated local management and use of
	groundwater and surface water resources.
	e. Develop a basic understanding of individual groundwater basins and their relationship to watersheds.
	f. Identify basin management strategies and objectives.
	g. Plan and conduct groundwater studies.
	h. Design and construct conjunctive use projects.
	6. Water Transfers Element
	Water Transfers Element objectives are to:
	a. Develop a more effective water transfer market
	b. Respect water rights, and protect environmental and economic conditions
	c. Streamline the approval process of state and federal agencies for water transfers

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	Water Transfers Element priorities are to:
	d. Increase the availability of existing facilities for water transfers
	e. Lower transaction costs through permit streamlining
	f. Increase the availability of market information to stakeholder and permitting agencies
	7. Environmental Water Account Element
	Environmental Water Account Element objectives are to:
	a. Provide protection to the at-risk fish species in the Bay-Delta estuary through environmentally
	beneficial changes in SWP/CVP operations at no uncompensated water cost to the project's water users
	b. Better protection for fish and habitats at critical times by providing water in a flexible manner other
	than solely through strict requirements.
	c. Increase water supply reliability by allowing projects to meet environmental and water supply needs at
	the same time.
	Environmental Water Account Element priorities are to:
	d. Continue to provide protection to the fish of the Bay-Delta through changes in SWP/CVP operations
	e. Continue short term water purchases, but shift to making multi-year agreements as the core part of the acquisition strategy
	f. Assess SWP/CVP demand buy-down to manage EWA debt.
	g. Evaluate the potential for land retirement and drainage mitigation for EWA Assets
	h. Explore coordination of New Bullards Bar and Oroville Reservoir operations
	i. Investigate groundwater banking capacity for EWA assets
	j. Complete the Long Term EWA EIS/EIR
	k. Provide an average of 374 thousand acre feet (TAF) of water for fish habitat actions (250-490 TAF,
	depending on year type).
	1. Acquire fixed assets of 210 TAF in critical, 230 TAF in dry, and 250 TAF in other year types,
	measured in south-of- Delta equivalents (water used to compensate for Delta pumping curtailments
	measured in south of Beile equivalents (water used to compensate for Beile painting curtainments

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	must be returned to the projects south of Delta). That water may be purchased and/or stored upstream of the Delta. In such cases, additional water is usually required to offset conveyance and Delta losses. (The phrase "south of Delta equivalents" indicates the net volume required after accounting for such losses).  m. Acquire south-of-Delta water storage capability and/or its functional equivalent to bridge high demand periods for the EWA. Functional equivalents may include additional purchases, agreements with the projects to carry debt, or other comparable arrangements.  n. Use multi-year wet/dry year exchanges and wet year uneven exchanges to augment assets and manage EWA assets.
	Ecosystem Restoration Program Summary Objectives and priorities for the next 3-5 years
	8. Ecosystem Restoration overall objectives:
	a. Achieve recovery of at-risk native species dependent on the Delta and Suisun Bay as the first step toward establishing large, self-sustaining populations of these species; support similar recovery of at-risk native species in San Francisco Bay and the watershed above the estuary; and minimize the need for future endangered species listings by reversing downward population trends of native species that are not listed.
	<ul> <li>b. Rehabilitate natural processes in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watershed to fully support, with minimal ongoing human intervention, natural aquatic and associated terrestrial biotic communities and habitats, in ways that favor native members of those communities.</li> <li>c. Maintain and/or enhance populations of selected species for sustainable commercial and recreational</li> </ul>
	harvest, consistent with the other ERP strategic goals.
	d. Protect and/or restore functional habitat types in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watershed for ecological and public values such as supporting species and biotic communities, ecological processes, recreation, scientific research, and aesthetics.

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Board 3	and econor f. Improve an aquatic eco impacts to  Near term prior g. Recover 19 ERP-1, be h. Rehabilitate ecosystem i. Maintain and j. Protect and k. Reduce the and destro	e. Prevent the establishment of additional nonnative invasive species and reduce the negative ecological and economic impacts of established nonnative species in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watershed.  f. Improve and/or maintain water and sediment quality conditions that fully support healthy and diverse aquatic ecosystems in the Bay-Delta estuary and watershed; and eliminate, to the extent possible, toxic impacts to aquatic organisms, wildlife, and people.  **ear term priorities**  g. Recover 19 at-risk native species and contribute to the recovery of 25 additional species (see Table ERP-1, below)  h. Rehabilitate natural processes related to hydrology, stream channels, sediment, floodplains and ecosystem water quality  i. Maintain and enhance fish populations critical to commercial, sport and recreational fisheries  j. Protect and restore functional habitats, including aquatic, upland and riparian, to allow species to thrive Reduce the negative impacts of invasive species and prevent additional introductions that compete with and destroy native species  l. Improve and maintain water and sediment quality to better support ecosystem health and allow species	
		Table ER	P-1:
	$\mathbf{A}$	t-risk native species of interest to the	<b>Ecosystem Restoration Program</b>
		oute to the recovery of these species:	
	San Joaq	uin Valley woodrat	Neotoma fuscipes riparia
	Salt mars	sh harvest mouse	Reithrodontomys raviventris
	Riparian	brush rabbit	sylvilagus bachmani riparius
	Californi	a clapper rail	Rallus langirostris obsoletus
	Least Be	ll's vireo	Vireo bellii pusillus
	Giant gar	ter snake	Thamnophis gigas
		en ground beetle and critical habitat	Elaphrus viridis
		n's tuctoria	Tuctoria mucronata

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		Crampton's tuctoria	Tuctoria mucronata
		Bank swallow	Riparia riparia
		California black rail	Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus
		Greater sandhill crane	Grus canadensis tabida
		Little willow flycatcher	Empidonax traillii brewsteri
		Swainson's hawk	Buteo swainsoni
		Western yellow-billed cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis
		Delta coyote-thistle	Eryngium racemosum
		San Pablo California vole	Microtus californicus sanpabloensis
		California yellow warbler	Dendroica petechia brewsteri
		Salt marsh common yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas sinuosa
		Sacramento perch	Archoplites interruptus
		Alkali milk vetch	Astragalus tener var. tener
		Bristly sedge	Carex comosa
		Point Reyes bird's-beak	Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. Palustris
		Northern California black walnut native stands	Juglans californical var. hindsii
		Delta tule pea	Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii
		Delta mudwort	Limosella subulata
		Recover these species:	
		Central Valley steelhead ESU and critical	Oncorhynchus mykiss (cv)
		habitat	
		Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon ESU	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (sr)
		and critical habitat	
		Delta smelt and critical habitat	Hypomesus traspacificus
		Sacramento splittail	Pogonichthys macrolepidotus

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		Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (wr)
	-	ESU and critical habitat	
		Lange's metalmark	Apodemia mormo langei
		Valley elderberry longhorn beetle and critical habitat	Desmocerus californicus dimorphus
		Suisun thistle	Cirsium hydrophilum var. hydrophilum
		Soft bird's beak	Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis
		Contra Costa wallflower and critical habitat	Erysimum capitatum ssp. angustatum
		Antioch Dunes evening-primrose and critical habitat	Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii
		Mason's lilaeopsis	Lilaeopsis masonii
		Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook salmon ESU	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (fr)
		Suisun ornate shrew	Sorex ornatus sinuosus
		San Pablo song sparrow	Melospiza melodia samuelis
		Suisun song sparrow	Melospiz melodia maxillaris
		Green sturgeon	Acipenser medirostris
		Longfin smelt	Spirinchus thaleichthys
		Suisun Marsh aster	Aster lentus
	m. Sa n. B o. B p. C	c geographic areas of near term focus include: acramento River and; sattle Creek clear Creek	
	1	Deer Creek Yolo Bypass	

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	s. San Joaquin River and;
	t. Cosumnes River
	u. Tuolumne River
	v. Merced River
	w. North Delta
	x. Suisun Marsh and Bay
	y. San Pablo Bay, including the Napa and Petaluma rivers and local creeks
	9. Levee System Integrity Element Summary
	Short term objectives and priorities for the next 3-5 years
	Levee System Integrity Element overall objectives:
	a. Improve levees to a higher standard for greater flood protection.
	b. Improve emergency response capabilities.
	c. Ensure levee maintenance and habitat needs are met.
	d. Improve coordination of permit processes.
	e. Develop adequate and reliable funding for levee maintenance.
	Near term priorities
	<ul> <li>f. Provide Base Level Protection – Base level protection includes actions to understand and reduce the risk of catastrophic levee failure. These actions provide funding to help levee maintaining agencies preserve existing levees, and reconstruct all Delta levees to the PL84-99 Delta specific standard.</li> <li>g. Special Improvement Projects – Special Improvement Project actions are those that will enhance flood</li> </ul>
	protection beyond base level protection for certain islands protecting public benefits such as water quality, life and personal property, agricultural production, cultural resources, recreation, the ecosystem and local and statewide infrastructure. There is no action proposed under this portion of the program until accomplishing base level protection on the critical islands.

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	<ul> <li>h. Levee Subsidence Control Plan – These are actions to develop best management practices to minimize the risk to levee integrity from land subsidence.</li> <li>i. Emergency Management and Response - Emergency Management and Response actions are targeted to enhance the existing emergency management response capability of local, State, and Federal agencies to rapidly respond to levee emergencies.</li> </ul>
	Specific geographic areas of near term focus include:
	j. San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta region
	<ul> <li>10. CALFED Watershed Program Goals and Objectives <ul> <li>a. Broaden participation in watershed partnerships to improve community capacity to manage watersheds and achieve desired conditions.</li> <li>b. Encourage more communities to become involved in watershed management and assist with achieving goals of the Bay-Delta Program.</li> <li>c. Advance the application of science among watershed partnerships through education, and improved tools and information.</li> <li>d. Foster and support strategies to ensure long-term sustainability of watershed activities.</li> <li>e. Maintain and enhance the communication network among the watershed stakeholders to ensure continued information exchange and collaboration.</li> <li>f. Integrate Watershed Program implementation with the other CALFED program elements with emphasis on Water Use Efficiency and Ecosystem Restoration and Drinking Water Quality to ensure that the benefits of local stewardship are more fully realized and each program's effectiveness is enhanced.</li> <li>g. Align activities of agencies, the CALFED Watershed Program and other entities to achieve mutual objectives and to enhance the ability of the implementing and cooperating agencies to manage the Watershed Program.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Department Boating and Waterways (Agency ID: DBW)	<ol> <li>Development of Decision Support Systems (DSS) utilizing the GIS database under development by the Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup (comprised of the Resources Agency, State Coastal Conservancy (SCC), CA Coastal Commission, Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and NOAA) to develop a suite of tools to assist coastal managers, engineers and regulators in making sound regional-based decisions regarding beneficial reuse of sediment in an environmental responsible manner through the development and implementing a the CA Sediment Master Plan (SMP).</li> <li>Project to designate and permit two new nearshore /onshore sites to beneficially reuse acceptable dredge material to renourish sediment impaired (coastal erosion hotspots with a lack of natural sediment) areas. Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties are the two likely targets areas for this project.</li> <li>Detailed monitoring to characterize the affects and impacts of turbidity in nearshore waters derived from a beach restoration project to provide the scientific basis to develop clear and effective water quality and TMDL permit guidelines for future projects. The project location is subject to the availability of a viable and study-worthy restoration project in southern California.</li> </ol>
Department of Conservation (Agency ID: DOC)	<ol> <li>Continue and expand the watershed coordinator grant program statewide with the goal of creating an environment that encourages Watershed Coordinators to collaborate, cooperate and work with diverse stakeholders to build local capacity to implement watershed improvement projects.</li> <li>Assessment of Abandoned Mines in order to map, analyze and remediate abandoned mines with chemical hazards including:         <ol> <li>Water sampling/ monitoring upstream and downstream of abandoned mines.</li> <li>Biological sampling for toxicity.</li> <li>Rock and soil sampling and analysis.</li> <li>Research historical records.</li> <li>Plant community studies on and around abandoned mine lands.</li> <li>Ground/aerial mapping abandoned mines using GPS.</li> <li>Geologic mapping of abandoned mines.</li> <li>Statistical data analysis.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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_	3. Remediation of acid rock drainage or other chemical hazards discharging into impacted waterways (303d listed) from abandoned mines.  Highest Priority Watersheds:  a. North Yuba  b. Middle Yuba  c. Copperopolis  d. Upper Bear  e. North Fork American  f. South Yuba  g. South Fork American  h. Middle Fork American  i. Buckhorn Peak  j. Cosumnes  k. East Branch North Fork Feather  l. Big Oak Flat
	m. Nevada City n. Clear Creek
	n. Clear Creek o. Mariposa
	p. Middle Trinity River
	q. North Fork Merced
	r. South Fork Calaveras

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California Coastal	Not Applicable			
Commission (Agency ID:				
CCC)				
California Department of Forestry (Agency ID:	Please note: Applicants proposing to do projects on State Forest land must partner with CDF and provide State			
CDF)	Water Board with a letter from CDF acknowledging the partnership.			
	1. Vegetation Management (Fire and Fuels Reductions)			
	a. Projects that assess fuel conditions in a watershed identify for Fuel Reduction needs, especially, projects or plans that aim to reduce the risk and impact of high severity fires on watershed health (i.e. water quality, water quantity) and wildlife habitat.			
	<ul> <li>Projects aimed at reducing fuel loads through Vegetation Management (i.e. controlled burns, vegetation / brush removal) in high-risk areas.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Projects that assess vegetation conditions, identify the extent of Invasive exotic plant species, provide and implement a plan for removal.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>d. Where appropriate plans and projects should be coordinated with existing Fire Safe Councils and community based Fire Plans (http://www.firesafecouncil.org/).</li> </ul>			
	e. Projects that offer technical assistance to landowners to undertake hazardous fuels reduction.			
	2. Sediment			
	<ul> <li>Development and implementation of Road Management Plans to achieve long term reductions in road- related sediment in forested landscapes.</li> </ul>			
	b. Projects that implement priorities from existing sediment TMDLs.			
	3. <b>Monitoring</b> to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures that are designed to reduce sediment loads			
	or evaluate the impact of management practices on stream temperature.			
	4. Canopy Conditions - Inventory and evaluate the adequacy of riparian buffer zones to provide shade for			
	stream channels. Implement management practices that promote the development and restoration of riparian			
	vegetation that provides stream shade in existing temperature TMDLs.			
	5. <b>Large Woody Debris</b> - Assessment of riparian vegetation and in-stream large woody debris. Develop and			
	implement management plans that will provide for both short and long-term recruitment of LWD to stream channels.			

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	<ul> <li>a. In the North Coast region projects should be consistent with "High Priorities" that have been identified under the DFG Coho Recovery Plan (www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/fishgrant.html).</li> <li>b. Projects that coordinate the implementation of the Forest Practices Act and the Coho Recovery Strategy.</li> <li>6. Land Conversion - Prepare and implement Community Development Plans that promote the preservation of economically sustainable forest and range lands and discourage land conversion to residential or commercial development.</li> <li>7. Timber Management- Projects that coordinate timber management permitting between CDF and other agencies to promote high-quality forest management and provide regulatory relief and incentives for non-industrial forest landowners.</li> </ul>